

President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that it is in the national interest of the United States to do so.

(g) **RESTRICTION.**—The authority of subsection (a) may not be used to provide assistance under chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.; relating to economic support fund assistance) except for—

(1) assistance that supports the activities of nongovernmental organizations;

(2) assistance that supports democracy or the establishment of democratic institutions; or

(3) humanitarian assistance.

(h) **STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act prohibits the imposition of sanctions by the President under any provision of law specified in subsection (a) or (b) by reason of any grounds for the imposition of sanctions under that provision of law arising on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 10002. REPEALS. The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2375(e)).

(2) The India-Pakistan Relief Act (title IX of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as contained in section 101(a) of Public Law 105-277).

SEC. 10003. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED. In this title, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

This Act may be cited as the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000”.

RECOGNITION OF JEANINE ESPERNE

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, it is common for Members of the Senate to thank members of their staff, particularly after handling an important piece of legislation. I am sure our constituents realize much of what we do is in reliance on very capable members of our staff. I have never taken the opportunity to talk about a member of my staff before, but on this occasion I wish to do so very briefly, because tomorrow a member of my staff is leaving to go on to another wonderful opportunity. I think it is important to recognize her as someone who embodies really the qualifications and the qualities of staff that all of us would like to have work with us and represent our constituents' interests.

Her name is Jeanine Esperne. She began working with me about a dozen years ago when I was a Member of the House of Representatives and served on the House Armed Services Committee. She became my chief legislative assistant on defense matters. She came from the office of General Abramson, who at the time was head of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization at the Pentagon, with rich experience in defense and national security matters.

She worked with me as staff person on my Defense Armed Services Committee matters throughout my career in the House. Then, when I came to the

Senate, she remained on my staff responsible for all foreign policy and national security matters.

That was important, because I began serving immediately on the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in an active capacity and had a significant need for someone of her qualifications and experience.

In addition to that, I chaired the Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism, and Government Information of the Judiciary Committee, again requiring someone with her expertise to assist me in those matters.

Throughout her tenure on my staff, she has worked with Arizona companies and interests that have important defense-related concerns and with other people around the country who share a strong desire that we have a strong national defense, including contractors and other individuals with a direct interest in the government process.

During this time, the feedback I received from both my own constituents and others around the country was uniformly in praise of Jeanine Esperne for her willingness to listen, her professionalism, the fact she used time very economically. She didn't waste time; she understood that time was important to everyone. She got her job done very quickly with a minimum of excess effort, almost always satisfying the interests of the constituent or the person with whom we were trying to work.

It is with mixed emotions that today I pay tribute to Jeanine Esperne on her next to last day on my staff as she moves on to another opportunity. I do so not only because she has worked for me in a way which exemplifies the way most Members would have their staffs work with them, but I think it is important for our constituency to know that we have very fine staff in the Congress, that our work could not be done without that staff, and that when we take the opportunity to praise the staff, it is really to praise their exceptional abilities and the way in which they have served our constituents.

In the case of Jeanine Esperne, I certainly express all of those sentiments, wish her very well in her new endeavors, and certainly suggest that occasionally those Members who are so busy doing jobs here take the time more often to thank those staff who, after all, are responsible for so much of our success.

Jeanine Esperne, good wishes and thank you for all of your services on behalf of the U.S. Government, and on my behalf specifically.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

KOSOVO

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, the agreement signed yesterday between NATO and Yugoslavia is hopeful news as we move toward our goals of ending the atrocities and genocide in Kosovo and bolstering stability in southeastern Europe. The vote by the UN Security Council today authorizing an international peacekeeping force in Kosovo is yet another hopeful sign.

This agreement is a victory for freedom. It is a defeat for dictators around the world. NATO's resolve to halt and redress Milosevic's crimes against humanity sends an important message to world leaders who engage in ethnic cleansing and other atrocities. NATO's victory over Yugoslav aggression also sends a positive signal to the forces of democracy in the region.

President Clinton deserves immense credit for his leadership throughout this 11-week military operation. When so many said it was impossible, he kept a 19-member NATO alliance intact. When so many said it would never work, he stuck to the air campaign that led that NATO alliance to victory.

The President never wavered in his commitment to the alliance's goals of ending the atrocities in Kosovo, forcing the withdrawal of Serb forces from the region, and ensuring the safe return of Kosovar refugees to their homes. President Clinton's steadfast resolve, together with our NATO allies, forced President Milosevic to back down and accept NATO's conditions for a halt in the bombing campaign.

It would appear that some of those who were most critical of the President's Kosovo policies were more concerned with waging a political assault than in stopping the Serbs' military assault on Kosovo. But now that the Serbs have conceded defeat, one can only hope that those who were so harshly critical of the President might concede they were mistaken.

Our NATO allies also deserve great credit and much gratitude. They understood the long-term implications of failing to address the Yugoslav threat to Kosovo and to regional stability. They met the challenge head-on and showed that NATO remains the most formidable military alliance in the world.

And the front-line states—Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Romania—were forced to experience firsthand the consequences of Milosevic's ethnic cleansing. They, and the Republic of Montenegro, should be commended for accepting hundreds of thousands of refugees and enduring the instability caused by the actions of the Yugoslav government.

Of course, those truly on the front lines were our U.S. military forces who

contributed so skillfully to the success of the air campaign. They deserve our full support and our thanks for carrying out their mission so bravely, and for achieving our military goals with virtually no casualties.

It is now vitally important that the United States and our NATO allies remain vigilant to ensure that the Serbs live up to their agreement so that the Kosovars can return to their country and their homes, and rebuild their lives. They have a right to live in peace without fear of further atrocities.

The agreement reached yesterday is cause for great hope that we can achieve those goals, and I want to again commend the President, our troops, NATO, and those front line countries who gave so much for the success and the victory that we celebrate today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I commend the democratic leader on behalf of the entire country for the statement he has just made. Think for just a minute what has taken place: Thousands and thousands of individual sorties by 19 member nations. There are some, who were detractors, who referred to this as Clinton and GORE's war. No, it was not Clinton and GORE's war, but rather a war of those people of good will around the world, and certainly in this country, who detest evil, repudiate ethnic cleansing, and, in short, believe that atrocities by bullies like Slobodan Milosevic should be no more.

So, I am confident and hopeful this will send a message to those around the world who feel they can maim and kill and displace those people with whom they disagree for purposes only they understand—the color of their skin, their religion—a message that this will no longer happen.

So I, too, applaud the Commander in Chief. I especially applaud Secretary of Defense William Cohen for his leadership and commend all the American forces deployed in the Balkan region who have served and succeeded in the highest traditions of our country, and, finally, I wish to thank the families of the brave service men and women who participated in Operation Allied Force, who have borne the burden of being separated from their families for these many weeks.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—KOSOVO

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of a Kosovo-related resolution; that the resolution and preamble be agreed to en bloc; and that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I have to object at this time, not that I will object to it in the end. The Senate will go on record on this matter, but we just saw the language 15 minutes ago. I have already initiated a process to have it reviewed by the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the chairman of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, and other interested Senators, to make sure they are comfortable with the language, because it does go beyond just the resolution we see underway now concerning Kosovo and the withdrawal of the Serbian troops and, hopefully, the return of the Kosovars. It also goes into some language with regard to what should happen in Kosovo now and also language with regard to President Milosevic.

All I am saying is we want to review the language and make sure all interested Senators are aware of it. We will be glad to work with Senator REID, Senator DASCHLE, and others to have a statement by the Senate on this matter, as we usually do when there are events such as this.

I do want to go ahead and say for the record, as others have, that the Senate is, I am sure, and I personally am very pleased an agreement appears to have been worked out and appears to be going forward.

Earlier I was able to discuss this matter with the President. It does appear that the Serbian troops are beginning to be withdrawn and the bombing will be halted. This should lead to a process where the Kosovars can return to their homeland. That is good news.

I think we all should express our appreciation for the leadership that has occurred in this area, and also for the good and outstanding work done by our troops. That is the thrust of what is in this resolution. So I think we all should acknowledge that. I think there is a sigh of relief that it did not go on further, with great problems facing U.S. men and women in uniform who had to go in as ground troops, or as the weather turned bad. We are all very pleased that this appears to be working out.

As the President said to me when we talked earlier today—and I do not want to quote the President, because you do not do that, but the upshot of it was we still have a long way to go. And we do. But we all can hope and pray for the best.

So while I will reserve the right to object at this point, we will work with

the leadership on both sides of the aisle and develop some language on which the Senate can act.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, we understand the objection of the majority leader. We wish we could have gotten the information in the form of this resolution to him sooner. But the war just ended, and the United Nations resolution just a matter of hours ago was passed.

We thought it was very appropriate prior to this weekend—we are going out of session now until Monday—that the President, the Secretary of Defense, and especially those military men and women who have been away from home for weeks—the bombing has taken 11 weeks—that we commend and applaud the work they have done.

The way to do that formally is through a resolution. As the leader has said, he agrees generally with the thrust of what we are trying to do. We will be happy to work with the Republican leadership to come up with a resolution that makes sure the fighting men and women of this country are commended, that the Secretary of Defense is commended, the Commander in Chief, and that also we acknowledge we set out to make sure the Serb forces got out of Kosovo—they are on their way out—that the ethnic Albanians are allowed to return—they are on their way back—and, of course, there be a peacekeeping force on the ground, which this body has already approved.

So with that, I will yield the floor, recognizing that this is a great day in the history of the United States, and it is a great day in the history of the other 18 nations in that we have been able to force evil to come to an end. We have won the war. It is very important that we now win the peace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LOTT. One final comment on that. The record will show the Senate is working on an appropriate resolution. We will have one, I am sure, early next week.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Daschle-Reid resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. CON. RES. —

Whereas United States and NATO Forces have achieved remarkable success in forcing Yugoslavia to accept NATO's conditions to halt the air campaign;

Whereas these historic accomplishments have been achieved at an astoundingly small loss of life and number of casualties among American and NATO forces;

Whereas to date two Americans have been killed in the line of duty;

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Kosovar civilians have been ethnically cleansed or killed by Serb security forces: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That:

(1) The Congress applauds and expresses the appreciation of the Nation to: